

**Some Lexicons Related to Trial Advancing Student's Literacy on Law and Court Sector**

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**Annotation:** This article aims to inform about a bunch of vocabularies about law and to allocate them to students who are studying in this sector. I will supply with some this kind of terms in this article and these words can serve for novices to learn deeper. The sector of law and court is far complex and important rather than other sectors such as natural subjects or economic sectors. So, it is so vital to learn terminology of tribunal. I think this article can help to increase students' knowledge on law.

**Keywords:** Appeal court, terminology of the sector, lawful knowledge and forensic phrases, felonious case.

**Introduction****WHAT IS PUNISHMENT AND ITS APPOINTMENT ?**

Punishment is imposed by a court judgment on behalf of the state against individuals found guilty of committing a crime and is provided for by law. It is a coercive measure consisting in depriving certain rights and freedoms or restricting them.

There is a system of the following main punishments:

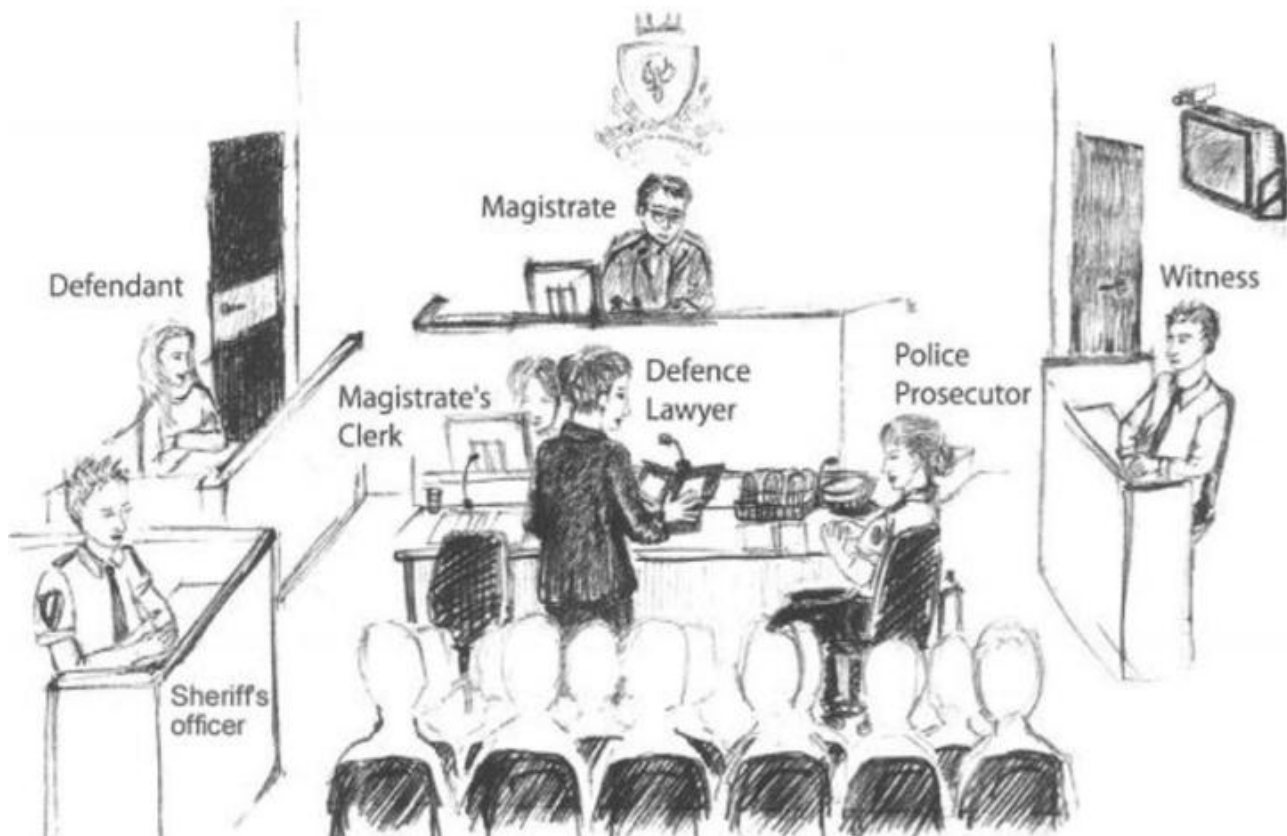
- A. fine;
- B. deprivation of certain rights;
- C. correctional work;
- D. restriction on service;
- E. prison;
- F. sending to the disciplinary department;
- G. deprivation of liberty;
- H. death penalty.

In addition to the main punishments, additional punishments can be applied to the convicts: deprivation of military or special rank;

There are a number of terms and vocabularies which are mostly used in trial. Actually, the sector of court and law is so important in our bureaucracy. The appeal court is organised when someone does a crime such as

Vandalism;  
Murdering;  
Robbery;  
Kidnapping;  
Banditry;  
Bribe;  
On the take;  
To be Conchie;

Invasion;  
Juvenile court;  
Abduction;  
Refusal of providing parents with financial items;  
Absconding vehicles;



Above you see several rows of offence types. People who do these kinds of crimes are sentenced by judges in the court. According to their crime they will be convicted to different periods of prison. For instasentence

Provided that individual commits a crime based on robbery that person will be sentenced for 2 years at least.

If it is related to murdering, the criminal will get more years , according to position of the crime prisoners get different-year-crime ,for example: if oppress is lightly injured but the result is fatal, the criminal will get around 10-15 year-prison;

Otherwise, in some cases, for instance: if the criminal kill someone intentionally namely the oppress will be killed by marauding, this prisoner might be convicted around 15-25 years;

In other circumstances, such as in process of kidnapping the sentenced criminal gets 15-20 years;

And car robbers are convicted around 20 year-prison.

In these circumstances that during the appointment of punishment, judges use a bunch of vocabularies and lexicons which are used only in that situation.

## EXAMPLES OF COURT TERMS:

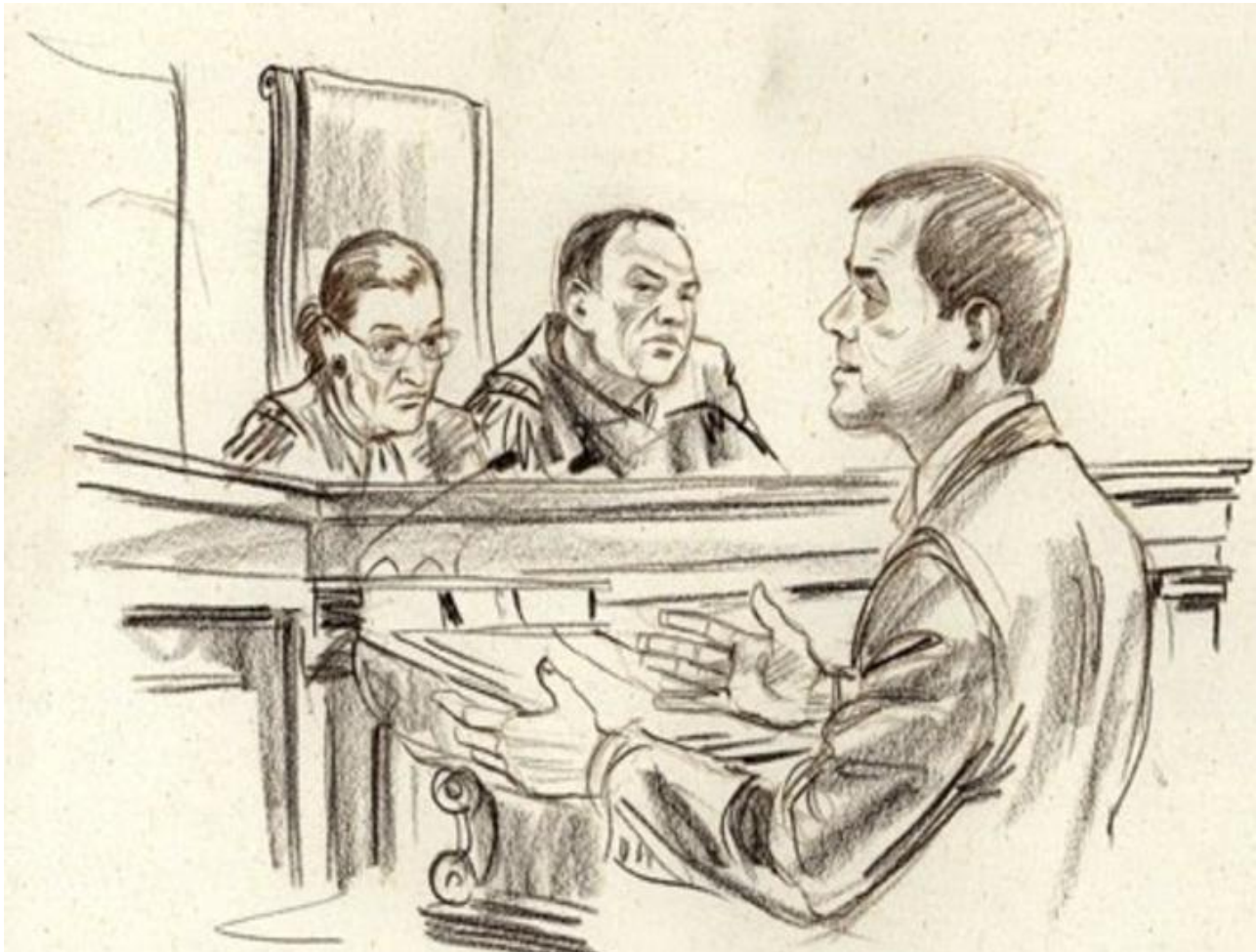
<b>CIVIL RIGHT</b>	Right belonging to a person by reason of citizenship
<b>BAIL</b>	Money forfeited if the accused fails to appear in court
<b>HABEAS CORPUS</b>	A writ ordering a prisoner to be brought before a judge
<b>HUMAN RIGHT</b>	Any basic freedom to which all people are entitled
<b>TRIAL</b>	The act of testing something
<b>DEFENDANT</b>	Someone against whom an action is brought in a court of law
<b>PLAINTIFF</b>	A person who brings an action in a court of law
<b>ATTORNEY</b>	A professional person authorized to practice law
<b>BAILIFF</b>	Officer of the court employed to execute writs and processes
<b>GUILTY</b>	Responsible for or chargeable with wrongdoing
<b>LAWSUIT</b>	A comprehensive term for any proceeding in a court of law whereby an individual seeks a legal remedy
<b>VERDICT</b>	Findings of a jury on issues submitted to it for decision
<b>WITNESS</b>	Someone who sees an event and reports what happened
<b>PROSECUTE</b>	Conduct legal proceedings against a defendant
<b>DEFEND</b>	Protect against a challenge or attack
<b>ACQUITTAL</b>	A jury verdict that a criminal defendant is not guilty, or the finding of a judge that the evidence is insufficient to support a conviction
<b>BANKRUPTCY COURT</b>	The bankruptcy judges in regular active service in each district; a unit of the district court
<b>BANKRUPTCY PETITION</b>	A formal request for the protection of the federal bankruptcy laws. (There is an official form for bankruptcy petitions.)
<b>CAPITAL OFFENSE</b>	A crime punishable by death
<b>CONCURRENT SENTENCE</b>	Prison terms for two or more offenses to be served at the same time, rather than one after the other. Example: Two five-year sentences and one three-year sentence, if served concurrently, result in a maximum of five years behind bars
<b>CONSUMER DEBTS</b>	Debts incurred for personal, as opposed to business, needs
<b>CONTRACT</b>	An agreement between two or more people that creates an obligation to do or not to do a particular thing
<b>COURT</b>	Government entity authorized to resolve legal disputes. Judges sometimes use "court" to refer to themselves in the third person, as in "the court has read the briefs."
<b>COURT REPORTER</b>	A person who makes a word-for-word record of what is said in court, generally by using a stenographic machine, shorthand or audio recording, and then produces a transcript of the proceedings upon request.
<b>DAMAGES</b>	Money that a defendant pays a plaintiff in a civil case if the plaintiff has won. Damages may be compensatory (for loss or injury) or punitive (to punish and deter future misconduct).
<b>DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT</b>	A judge's statement about someone's rights. For example, a plaintiff may seek a declaratory judgment that a particular statute, as written, violates some constitutional right.

<b>DEFENDANT</b>	In a civil case, the person or organization against whom the plaintiff brings suit; in a criminal case, the person accused of the crime
<b>COMMON LAW</b>	The legal system that originated in England and is now in use in the United States, which relies on the articulation of legal principles in a historical succession of judicial decisions. Common law principles can be changed by legislation
<b>COLLATERAL</b>	Property that is promised as security for the satisfaction of a debt.
<b>CHAMBERS</b>	The offices of a judge and his or her staff
<b>CAUSE OF ACTION</b>	A legal claim
<b>CASELOAD</b>	The number of cases handled by a judge or a court
<b>CASE FILE</b>	A complete collection of every document filed in court in a case
<b>BENCH TRIAL</b>	A trial without a jury, in which the judge serves as the fact-finder
<b>AFFIDAVIT</b>	A written or printed statement made under oath
<b>ADVERSARY PROCEEDING</b>	A lawsuit arising in or related to a bankruptcy case that begins by filing a complaint with the court, that is, a “trial” that takes place within the context of a bankruptcy case
<b>ADMISSABLE</b>	A term used to describe evidence that may be considered by a jury or judge in civil and criminal cases
<b>CHIEF JUDGE</b>	The judge who has primary responsibility for the administration of a court; chief judges are determined by seniority
<b>CLAIM</b>	A creditor’s assertion of a right to payment from a debtor or the debtor’s property
<b>CLERK OF COURT</b>	The court officer who oversees administrative functions, especially managing the flow of cases through the court. The clerk’s office is often called a court’s central nervous system
<b>DEBTOR’S PLAN</b>	A debtor’s detailed description of how the debtor proposes to pay creditors’ claims over a fixed period of time
<b>A GAVEL</b>	A small wooden hammer that the person in charge of a law court, an auction, or a meeting bangs on a table to get people’s attention. Typically fashioned with a handle. It can be used to call for attention or to punctuate rulings and proclamations and is a symbol of the authority and right to act officially in the capacity of a presiding officer
<b>BURDEN OF PROOF</b>	The requirement to prove a disputed fact in court
<b>CHARGE TO THE JURY</b>	Instructions to the jury by the judge
<b>CITY ORDINANCE</b>	A law passed by a city or county government that may be prosecuted as a crime
<b>CLASS MISDEMEANOR</b>	A crime punishable by fine only
<b>CLOSING ARGUMENTS</b>	An attorney’s last remarks to the jury, a summary of his or her case that calls
<b>CONTEMPT OF COURT</b>	Willful disregard for orders made by the judge
<b>COUNSEL</b>	The legal representative of another attorney
<b>COURT CLERK</b>	Manages the court and handles paperwork

<b>CRIME</b>	An act which the legislature has made unlawful by passing a statute declaring all future such acts to be illegal
<b>CRIMINAL CASE</b>	A case in which someone is charged in court with having violated a criminal statute
<b>CROSS – EXAMINATION</b>	The questioning of a witness by the attorney representing the opposing side
<b>DEFENSE ATTORNEY</b>	The attorney representing the defendant
<b>DIRECT EXAMINATION</b>	The questioning of a witness by the attorney who called him or her to testify
<b>EVIDENCE</b>	Proof presented in court through witness testimony or exhibits
<b>FELONY</b>	A crime for which a person can be sent to a state or federal prison; typically punishable by more than one year in prison
<b>JUDGE</b>	The person who decides questions of law, rules on objections, and instructs a jury at the close of case
<b>JUDICIAL BRANCH</b>	The governmental branch that interprets law and resolves disputes
<b>JUROR</b>	A citizen who serves on a jury which decides the outcome of a court case
<b>MISDEMEANOR</b>	A crime punishable by fine and/or up to one year in jail
<b>MOTION</b>	Application in court made by a lawyer to obtain a rule in favor of his or her client
<b>MUNICIPAL COURTS</b>	Courts created by the Texas Legislature in each incorporated city of the State that hear violations of city ordinances and Class C misdemeanors that occur within the city limits
<b>NOT GUILTY</b>	The determination in a criminal case for the defendant; not enough proof to find the defendant committed the crime
<b>OBJECTION</b>	When an attorney for one side feels the other attorney has violated a rule of evidence
<b>OPENING STATEMENT</b>	A statement made by both sides at the beginning of the trial, which gives a brief introduction of what each side intends to prove
<b>OVERRULE</b>	When the judge disagrees with an objection made by one of the attorneys in court
<b>PERJURY</b>	Knowingly telling a lie in court after having sworn to tell the truth
<b>PROSECUTOR</b>	A lawyer who handles the criminal case on behalf of the State or city
<b>REASONABLE DOUBT</b>	The degree of proof required for a determination of guilt in a criminal trial
<b>REBUTTAL</b>	An additional argument given by the prosecution after the defense has presented its closing argument
<b>SUBPOENA</b>	A court order to appear as a witness in a trial
<b>SUSTAIN</b>	When the judge agrees with an objection that is made by one of the attorneys
<b>SUMMONS</b>	An order to serve as a potential juror in court
<b>TESTIMONY</b>	Evidence presented under oath by witnesses at a trial
<b>VERDICT</b>	The decision made by a judge or jury as to the outcome of a trial
<b>VOIR DIRE</b>	The process of selecting a jury; from a French phrase meaning “to see and to say”
<b>WITNESS</b>	A person who testifies in court



<b>MAGISTRATE</b>	Called Justices of the Peace) are ordinary people who hear cases in court in their community. They sit in benches of three, including two ‘wingers’ and one who sits in the centre who has received special training to act as chair, known as the Presiding Justice
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## What do magistrates do?

Magistrates listen carefully to all evidence given in court and follow structured decision-making processes.

## Who can be a magistrate?

Magistrates come from a range of backgrounds; they are ordinary people with common sense and the capacity to make fair decisions. You must be aged between 18 and 70 and have no serious past criminal convictions.

Above I gave several main examples of law terminology which are mainly used in the court. I hope these lexicons are very fruitful for beginner lawyers and other freaks. In addition to, in the sector of law court there are some words that mean lawyer. For instance:

## SOLICITOR

## COUNSELLOR

## JURIST

## BRIEF

## ATTORNEY

These vocabularies have the same meaning but according to the context they are used differently.

## CONCLUSION

To sum up, the terms I have given are mostly used in the system of the court by lawyers and staff of court. The main purpose of this article is analysing meanings of a bunch of tough vocabularies as well as sharing them to the learners of this sector. If you have in mind to be a lawyer in the following years these terms in this article can help you much more straightforwardly.

Furthermore, these vocabularies are preferred to use by lawmen in view of the fact that they are very formal. Namely the sector of law is formal so we can use these words in many ways.

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